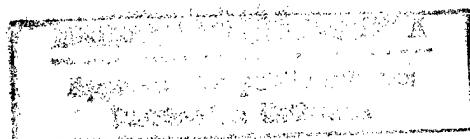


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6 August 1982

USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1697

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ARMED FORCES

EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY COMMISSIONS REVIEWED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 6, Mar 82 (signed to press 3 Mar 82) pp 41-46

[Article by Maj Gen A. Shcheglakov, deputy executive secretary of the party commission with the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "In Accordance with the Laws of Party Life"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress require the constant improvement of the forms and methods of party leadership, improvement of organizational and political work among the masses, and instilling in all communists a high responsibility for the assigned matter and for strict observance of the standards of party life. An important place in the accomplishment of these requirements is allotted to the party commissions, including the party commissions with the political organs of the Armed Forces. Under the direction of the political organs, they participate actively in the ideological and organizational strengthening of the party collectives, in the struggle for the purity of the ranks of the CPSU, and in checking the implementation of the CPSU Regulation and observance of party, state, and military discipline by members and candidate members. With all their activity they are achieving a rise in the responsibility of the communists for the implementation of party policy.

Recently, the activity of the party commissions has become more active, pithy, and result-producing. Their qualitative composition has improved and the most experienced commanders, political officers, staff officers, engineers, technicians, and administrators have been elected members of the party commissions. They possess high ideological-theoretical training and necessary skills in indoctrinal work. This permits them to accomplish the tasks assigned to the party commissions in a qualified manner on the whole.

The party commissions with the political directorates of the Leningrad, Moscow, Central Asia, and Odessa Military Districts, the Moscow Air Defense District, and the North and Black Sea Fleets are operating efficiently and purposefully. The members of these commissions take an active part in explaining and propagandizing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the Lenin standards of party life, and the requirements of the CPSU Regulation, delve deeply into the practice of the acceptance of communists into the party and their indoctrination, render specific assistance to party committees, party bureaus, and party activists in ensuring the vanguard role of communists in combat training and discipline, and relate with special interest to work with those of them who neglect their duties and commit delinquencies. The

party commissions approach the examination of personal files at their sessions in a businesslike manner, evaluate shortcomings in a principled manner, and adopt necessary measures for their elimination.

They have begun to undertake the selection of men of the Armed Forces for the party more objectively and purposefully. Pouring into its ranks are the best of the best officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], sergeants, officer candidates, soldiers and seamen, and people on whom the accomplishment of the tasks in combat and political training and the raising of combat readiness of the troops and naval forces depend to a decisive degree. Among those who joined the ranks of the CPSU recently about 90 percent are experts of training and rated specialists, and more than 80 percent serve directly in the subunits. Take, for example, the party organization of the subunit where officer N. Sirenko serves. Here all the young communists are experts of combat and political training. For exemplary actions on the "Zapad [West]-81" exercises, some of them have been awarded high government rewards. Among those rewarded, for example, is the commander of an excellent platoon and CPSU member, Senior Lieutenant V. Feoktistov.

The party commissions have begun the more thorough study of the political, professional, and moral qualities of the servicemen, workers, and employees of the Armed Forces who have submitted applications for acceptance in the ranks of the CPSU. The overwhelming majority of the applications to join the party are considered at open party meetings. The demands on communists who give recommendations for entry in the CPSU have become stricter.

In exerting a regulating influence on the growth of the party ranks, the party commissions are concerned that of all those who desire to join the ranks of the CPSU only the most worthy, those who earned the recognition of the primary party organization and the entire collective and participate actively in public life, are selected.

The members of the party commissions do not only limit themselves to talking with those who are joining the CPSU and checking the correctness of the way the documents are drawn up but, as a rule, together with the officers of the political organ they analyze the work of the party organizations in the selection of servicemen for the ranks of the CPSU and how the newcomers undergo the candidate's period. Thus, the members of the party commission where the secretary is Lieutenant Colonel A. Cherkasov render constant help to the party organizations in preparing comrades for joining the CPSU, attend meetings where their applications are considered, and see that here the requirements of the party Regulation are strictly observed. Members of the party commission display concern that the men who have joined the party make a deep study of the CPSU Program and Regulation and the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Central Committee plenums and become accustomed to public life more actively so that the reports of people who have gone through the candidate's period are discussed at meetings and sessions of party committees and bureaus.

But, unfortunately, it is not like this everywhere. The work of a number of party commissions with political organs on the acceptance and indoctrination of CPSU candidate members still does not correspond in full measure to the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the requirements of the CPSU Program and Regulation, and the decree, "On the work of the party organizations of Kirghizia on the acceptance of CPSU candidate members in the party and their indoctrination." Some comrades nevertheless do not study with sufficient depth the political, professional, and moral

qualities of those who join the party, are hasty at times, and lower demandingness during acceptance. Thus in the Simferopol' Higher Military Political Construction School, where the secretary of the party commission is Colonel G. Vashchenko, 20 people were considered simultaneously at a session of the party commission and accepted into the party. What talk can there be of a thorough selection for the ranks of the CPSU here? And not only because among those accepted into the party there proved to be officer candidates who did not justify confidence. Although, as is known, even individual cases of the acceptance of people into the CPSU and who are not worthy of the title of communist cause harm to the party, contaminate its ranks, reduce the authority, and weaken the combat effectiveness of the party organizations.

The words of V. I. Lenin all now sound so timely: "Our task is to guard the firmness, steadfastness, and purity of our party. We should strive to raise the title and significance of party member higher, higher, and higher...." This Lenin behest about the purity of the CPSU's ranks is a guide to action for party organizations and party commissions.

The range of activity of the party commissions has now expanded noticeably. In accordance with the statute on political organs, they join actively in checking the observance of the CPSU Regulation and party, state, and military discipline by the communists. Let us take, for example, the party commission with the political directorate of the Rocket Troops which is headed by Major General N. Shlikhunov. Here, systematic joint work of the party commission with the departments of the political directorate in the political organs and party organizations has become part of the system. Its goal is checking how the communists are implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the requirements of the Party Regulation, and the orders and directives of the Soviet Minister of Defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Depth of the checks, objectivity and devotion to principle, the ability to see certain phenomena behind individual facts, attention and sensitivity toward people--this is what is typical of this party commission.

For example, a group of officers of the political directorate and members of the party commission studied how the political organs, party commissions, and party organizations implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the work of the party organizations of Kirghizia on the acceptance of CPSU candidate members in the party and their indoctrination" and the decisions of the 26th Party Congress on this question. Valuable experience was generalized. At the same time, serious shortcomings were disclosed. Some party organizations approach the growth in the ranks of the CPSU as a campaign, timing acceptance into the party to certain dates and periods of combat training. Accepting one or another serviceman into the party, at times they forgot about him and were not interested in his political growth. With the participation of the party commission, the political directorate prepared and issued a survey of the work of the political organs, party commissions, and party organizations on regulating the growth in the ranks of the party and indoctrinating the young communists in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The survey analyzed everything favorable which had been accumulated in this important party matter and gave recommendations directed toward the more demanding selection of people for the ranks of the CPSU. In particular, it was recommended that questions of the acceptance of new comrades into the party be discussed at open party meetings and that reports of CPSU candidate members on how they are undergoing

their test period, whether it is a strict check of moral-political and professional qualities for them, and whether the newcomers are participating in political indoctrinal work be heard systematically.

Now, the political organs and, under their direction, the party commissions check to see how the vanguard role of the communists in service, training, and discipline is ensured in the party collectives. The decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of monitoring and checking execution in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," serve as a specific program of action for them. These documents generalize general party experience in the accomplishment of the check of execution. Estimates, conclusions, and recommendations contained in them have basic significance for improving all organizational-party and ideological work and raising the vanguard role of the communists.

Being guided by these recommendations, many party commissions are persistently and consistently improving the monitoring and checking of execution. At the same time, there are also some party commissions which have not yet drawn for themselves the necessary conclusions from the requirements of the most important party documents. Thus, in the work of the party commission headed by Colonel F. Teleshev there are no necessary development according to plan, system, and depth. Questions connected with monitoring the communists' execution of the CPSU Regulation are rarely introduced in the plans of the political directorate, and if checks are envisioned, they sometimes are not brought to a logical conclusion and their results are not always discussed with the party activists. Being in the primary party organizations, the members of the party commission do not always give them assistance in ensuring the leading role of the communists in combat training and discipline.

In some party organizations, there has been a growth in the number of CPSU members and candidate members who have been called to account, but the party commission analyzes the reasons for this poorly, is not genuinely concerned about strengthening party and military discipline, and overlooks individual negative phenomena. For example, in one of the units state funds were illegally expended through the fault of CPSU member officer V. Brusnev and several other officers. Meanwhile, the political department of this unit and the party commission with the political directorate of the group overlooked alarm signals, did not check them and, consequently, did not draw principled conclusions which follow from this.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of monitoring and checking execution in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," it is stressed that success in the matter of implementing monitoring depends in significant measure on the organization of checking in the primary party organizations. That is, on monitoring how each CPSU member and candidate member implements the decrees of party meetings, assignments, and socialist obligations, raises his ideological-theoretical and cultural level and, in the end, whether he is an active political fighter.

An effective form of implementing such monitoring is listening to the reports of communists at meetings and sessions of party committees and party bureaus on their accomplishment of the CPSU Regulation and service and party obligations. The effectiveness of such discussions is raised if they are preceded by a thorough talk with the person about the essence of his service and discipline, ideological and professional growth, and participation in party work and how he satisfies the

requirements of the CPSU Regulation. And on the contrary, the discussions of the communists' reports provide little if they are not prepared, are conducted hastily, and end with the standing decision--"to take notice." The matter would only gain if a conclusion would be drawn from the conversation which took place by the one who makes the report as well as by the party committee or the party bureau. These conclusions could envision measures directed toward ensuring the active life's position of other members of the party organization and strengthening combat vitality in its work.

A law of party life is the combination of confidence and respect for communists with high demandingness toward them for the assigned matter. It should be said that the absolute majority of Armed Forces communists are ideologically tempered, active political fighters. For example, we are proud of the party members and candidates of units and ships who are the initiators of socialist competition this year and who are stepping forth as genuine political organizers of the personnel in the struggle for the high-quality accomplishment of socialist obligations, strengthening organization and discipline, and raising the combat readiness of units and ships. At the same time, life shows that where individual communists, including the leaders, fall outside the field of view of the party organization, that is where violations of legality, the requirements of the orders of the Soviet Minister of Defense, and general military regulations occur at times and instances of the abuse of service status, money grabbing, and the wasting of material and monetary resources are committed. I will present only one example.

The party commission with the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy excluded officer I. Yelizarov from the party. He was engaged in money grabbing, repeatedly abused his service status when distributing living space, and used subordinates and motor transport for the construction of a private dacha. This, by the way, was winked at by the senior commander who was also called to party account. The party organization, political department, and party commission of this unit knew of Yelizarov's incorrect behavior but displayed liberalism and unscrupulousness.

And here, it makes sense to turn to the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev which he spoke at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that under contemporary conditions the significance of discipline and the significance of personal responsibility increase many-fold. "It should be stressed with all strength," he said, "that our attitude toward those who behave unworthily and violate the Party Regulation and the standards of party morals was, is, and will be irreconcilable. And no indulgences for anyone when we are talking about the honor and authority of our party and the purity of its ranks!"

Clearly, exclusion from the ranks of the CPSU is an extreme measure and there is recourse to it when other means of influence have already been used. In the arsenal of forms and methods for raising the responsibility of the communists for the assigned matter a large role is played by party punishment. It is not only a measurement of punishment, but also of indoctrination. It is only important not to permit instances where, in evading the instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces, in some party organizations they try to bring one or another communist who has violated state and party discipline out from under the criticism of their communists and their strict demand. In this case, bypassing their party collective, materials for calling the CPSU member to account are immediately sent to the party

commission. In this very way they reduce the demandingness toward him by the members of the CPSU who know the person better than the others. Thus, CPSU member Lieutenant Colonel A. Broslavskiy and some of his subordinates grossly violated trade laws. But instead of examining the personal file of the CPSU member directly in the party organization of the trade administration, on the recommendation of Major General V. Stepanov it was discussed at the party commission with the political department. This hampered the profound disclosure of the reasons for the abnormal phenomena and determining the degree of guilt of the various communists.

Of course, the main thing in the work of the party commissions is not so much the employment of measures of punishment as persuasion, prevention, improvement of matters, and averting negative phenomena.

Life itself requires this. Take, let us say, an element of communist-officers such as commanders of units and ships who make the basic contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of combat readiness and the implementation of the regulations, manuals, and instructions which regulate the lives of the collectives subordinate to them. Thoughtful individual work with these officer-communists and concern that they are able to rely correctly on the party organizations in their activity and be strictly guided in everything by the standards of party life, the principles of party leadership, and the Soviet laws are important. This is considered, for example, by the political directorate of the Northern Fleet. Together with the members of the party commission, its personnel are doing much to improve work with the communist-commanders so that they are strictly guided in everything by the requirements of the CPSU Regulation. Once, for example, individual officers of this category weakened their activity in party-political work, referring to the fact that they were greatly occupied with service. Officers of the fleet's political directorate, including members of the party commission, conducted individual talks with a number of commanders on their accomplishment of the requirements of the CPSU Regulation. Such talks, as well as subsequent measures adopted by the military council, the political directorate, and the fleet staff provided their results. The responsibility of the communist-leaders for the combat readiness and indoctrination of subordinates was raised.

It makes sense to talk especially about the necessity to raise the indoctrinal effect of party punishments, which we have already touched upon above. Often in individual organizations and party commissions the personal files of communists are still considered superficially and there is haste in lifting party punishments. It is appropriate to recall that it is recommended to party organizations, as a rule, that they listen to party members who are under party punishment after a year about how they are correcting errors and shortcomings which have been committed. In this regard, this does not mean that upon the expiration of a year's period punishment will be lifted from each communist who has it. If the party organization or party commission come to the conviction that little has changed in the behavior of the communist or his attitude toward party and service duty, they are correct to wait a while in lifting the punishment. Such an approach furthers the creation of an atmosphere of high mutual demandingness in the party organizations and the raising of the punishment's indoctrinal significance.

When calling a CPSU member or candidate member to party account, it is necessary to display maximum attention to him together with demandingness toward him. In adopting

a decision, one should be guided by a sober evaluation of the seriousness of the delinquency rather than by emotions and consider the objectivity and well-reasoned nature of the accusations. This is also understandable, for we are discussing the fate of a person.

The level, content, and effectiveness of the work of party commissions depend greatly on how actively and purposefully the style and methods of their activity are improved and the competence and professional training of all party commission members and candidate members are raised.

We cannot fail to consider that many secretaries of party commissions are part-time personnel and more than 60 percent of the party commission members were elected for the first time in the course of the pre-congress election campaign. So that life itself has posed the question of the necessity for the systematic, purposeful training not only of secretaries, but also of members of party commissions. Special attention should be devoted to their deep knowledge and practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, plenums and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Regulation, and Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy. In all party commissions, it is important to draw practical conclusions from the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of monitoring and checking execution in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and "On measures for further improvement of the work with letters and suggestions of workers in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

Experience convinces us that there should be more concern for collectivity and publicity in the work of the party commissions. Important significance is also acquired by questions of indoctrinating party commission members and candidate members themselves in a spirit of honesty, modesty, self-criticism and devotion to principle, and a benevolent attitude toward people.

The successful accomplishment of the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) plenum of the Central Committee concerning raising the quality and effectiveness of party work and the responsibility of the communists for the assigned sector is possible only with further improvement in the style of activity of party organizations, political organs and party commissions with them, intensification of party influence on all aspects of the life of the collectives, and ensuring the vanguard role of the communists in training, service, and discipline and in the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces by the party.

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ARMED FORCES

OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON NEED FOR INCREASED VIGILANCE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 6, Mar 82 (signed to press 3 Mar 82) pp 62-68

[Article by Col F. Zenovskiy: "The Contemporary Military-Political Situation and the Tasks of the Men in Raising Vigilance"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Material for political lessons on the subject, "The contemporary military-political situation. The tasks of the men in raising vigilance and exemplary performance of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services."

This is the first subject intended for study with the soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers in the summer training period.

The lesson is conducted by the method of narration and a lively, comprehensive talk. Six hours are envisioned for it of which it is recommended that two be allotted for the narration, two--for self-study, and two for the talk on the subject.

In the course of the presentation of the material the students should be helped to have a deeper understanding of the complexity of the contemporary international situation and the reasons for its aggravation and the tasks of the Soviet Armed Forces for the further strengthening of organization and discipline, raising vigilance and combat readiness, improving soldierly skill, and the exemplary performance of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services.

Considering the special practical importance of the subject, it is expedient that commanders of large units, units, and ships, their deputies, other officers from among the leader personnel, and the best trained propagandists take part in the conduct of the lesson.

In the course of the narration it is necessary to consider the following questions: 1. The 26th CPSU Congress on the special features of the military-political situation in the world and the necessity to strengthen the country's defensive might in every possible way. 2. Be in constant combat readiness and perform combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services vigilantly.

In a brief introduction it is important to note that the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are persistently accomplishing the tasks posed for them by the 26th Congress. Our country is moving forward confidently on all directions of communist construction. Two goals always were and remain the most important for us--the creation of a new society and the preservation of peace on Earth. Its goals are indissoluble. The party and the government are doing everything necessary to ensure the peaceful life of the Soviet people and are consistently conducting a policy of friendship and collaboration between peoples and implementing a course to strengthen peace, restrain the arms race, and prevent nuclear war.

This course in world policy is opposed by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism, its NATO partners, Beijing hegemonists, and other contemporary reactionary forces. The severe reality of our days is that the adventuristic actions of the United States of America and its accomplices caused a sharp intensification of tension in the world. In the course of talks with representatives of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated the dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace with which the present line of the NATO bloc is fraught, and first of all of its main force--the United States.

Both the experience of the past as well as the entire course of contemporary world development confirm the timeliness of the conclusion of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin who warned that we must accompany our steps toward peace with the straining of all our military readiness and intensification of the country's defensive might.

1. The 26th CPSU Congress on the Special Features of the Military-Political Situation in the World and the Necessity to Strengthen the Country's Defensive Might in Every Possible Way.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist methodology, the 26th CPSU Congress provided a profound analysis of the most important trends in world development and determined ways and methods for the struggle to prevent war, restrain the arms race, strengthen detente, and defend the freedom of peoples. /"To defend peace," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, "now there is no more important task in the international plane for our party, our people, and really for all the peoples of the planet"/ ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 31). The meaning of the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the entire socialist commonwealth in the world arena is concentrated in generalized form in these words.

In defining concretely the noble goals of our foreign policy, the highest forum of the Soviet communists put forth an entire complex of peace-loving initiatives which are directed toward the limitation and reduction of armaments, the elimination and prevention of crises and conflict situations in various regions of the world, and the development of mutually advantageous collaboration of states. These initiatives received the name of Program of Peace for the 1980's.

The appeal, "To the parliaments and peoples of the world," which was promulgated on 23 June 1981 by the USSR Supreme Soviet, had broad repercussions in all corners on Earth. The peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries formed the basis of important decisions adopted by the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, including the declaration which proclaimed being the first to employ nuclear weapons the gravest crime before mankind. Only the United States and

its most zealous allies and the Beijing hegemonists dared to come out openly against these obligations which were called upon to tie the hands of the instigators of aggression.

An important step in implementing the Program of Peace for the 1980's was the visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the FRG 22-25 November 1981. An exceptionally acute question was at the center of the conversations which took place in Bonn: how to avert the threat hanging over Europe in connection with the plans to emplace American medium range ballistic missiles on the territory of a number of West European states. In the name of the Soviet side, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev introduced new, constructive proposals at the talks which are directed toward the attainment of a mutually acceptable arrangement.

The peaceable nature of our foreign policy springs from the very nature of socialism. Defending peace and the right of peoples to free and independent development, the Soviet Union comes forth in close interaction with the countries of the socialist commonwealth. The fraternal socialist countries are moving forward successfully in the development of the economy, in cultural construction, and in raising the standard of living of their peoples. The achievements of the socialist commonwealth make a special impression against the background of the deepening economic crisis in the main capitalist countries.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that capitalism, of course, has not become cold in its development. But it is enduring its third economic slump already in the last 10 years. In this connection, the highest forum of Soviet communists stressed that the difficulties which capitalism is experiencing are also influencing its policy, including foreign policy. The opponents of detente, arms limitations, and improving relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have become noticeably more active recently. "Adventurism and the readiness to stake mankind's vital interests in the name of their narrow mercenary goals," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at our party's 26th Congress, ""this is what is manifested especially nakedly in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 20).

The subversive activity of these circles against the socialist commonwealth has intensified sharply recently--from the expansion of ideological sabotage to direct interference in the internal affairs of the fraternal countries. The development of the situation in Poland was followed attentively for many months. Domestic and foreign enemies conceived a design to undermine socialism in the PNR [Polish People's Republic], restore capitalist order there, and wrest the country from the socialist commonwealth.

Together with the CIA and other special services of the imperialist states, counter-revolutionary forces in Poland prepared a coup against the state and pushed it into the abyss of fratricidal war. The criminal plans were not fated to be accomplished. The decisive measures adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation headed by Army General W. Jaruzelski and directed toward the defense of legality and the restoration of public order brought about a turning point in the development of events. Despite the provocations organized by subversive antisocialist elements, the situation in the country is gradually being normalized.

The failure of the intentions of the Polish counterrevolution infuriated its protectors. And as is the custom, Washington stepped forth as the leader of a noisy anti-Polish campaign. The United States announced the application of economic sanctions against the PNR, adopted a number of hostile measures against the Soviet Union, and is trying to involve its NATO partners in them. Thereby, the United States openly showed the world that the dirty political row which it has undertaken around Poland pursues goals which have nothing in common with the well-being of the Polish people and the cause of peace on the European continent.

The events in Poland confirm time and again that the workers of the countries of the socialist commonwealth must accomplish creative tasks under conditions of a difficult international situation which has been deliberately worked up by imperialist circles, first of all by the United States and other NATO countries. The thought should be especially stressed that the foreign policy course of the American administration is a course toward a military-political confrontation with the socialist countries, intensification of international tension, and increasing the cruelty of the struggle against national-liberation movements.

History shows convincingly that over all the postwar decades it was namely the United States which was the leader of the arms race. Thus, in 1945 it was the first to employ the atomic bomb without any military necessity. In the 1950's-1960's it became the initiator of the strategic arms race and pioneer in increasing the number of nuclear missile submarines. At the threshold of the 1970's it began to equip strategic ballistic missiles with multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles and right after this--the creation of long-range cruise missiles.

Even today, the United States is continuing to set the tone in the arms race and is conducting active preparations for war. It now has more than 1,500 military bases and installations on the territory of 32 states of the world. More than half a million American servicemen are permanently located at these bases and installations.

The administration of R. Reagan which is in power in the United States has now developed special militaristic activity. The new leadership proclaimed reliance on force in the solution of international problems as the main tool of foreign policy literally from the first steps of its activity. The course was set for a sharp increase in the already tremendous military expenditures of the United States and starting up production of even more destructive weapons systems.

At the end of last year Washington announced a new long-term program for building up the American nuclear arsenal. With redoubled energy the United States undertook pushing through sinister plans for emplacing in Western Europe about 600 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and cruise missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth and was engaged in the further putting together and training of the 200,000-man corps of the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Force." Disregarding the protests of world public opinion, the White House published its decision on the series production of neutron bombs. And recently the entire world learned with indignation about one more sinister action of the Washington administration which set its course for the expansion and restoration of the American arsenal of chemical weapons.

The scales of the militaristic preparations being conducted in the United States can be graphically judged from the growth in the military budget of this biggest country

of the capitalist world. Thus, in fiscal year 1981 it was 161.8 billion dollars, in 1982--already more than 200 billion dollars. In fiscal year 1983, which begins 1 October of this year, a further sharp increase in appropriations for the Pentagon is envisaged--more than 263 billion dollars! This is a record military budget for the entire history of the United States of America. Altogether for the forthcoming five-year period (1981-1986) the United States plans to spend 1.5 trillion dollars for military purposes (as much as it expended for the armed forces during the past 12 years).

The question arises: why does this country need such tremendous military expenditures? For in peacetime not one state, including the United States, needs such military expenditures if it does not pursue aggressive goals. The statement of the U.S. Secretary of Defense, C. Weinberger, is clear in this sense: "We will spend everything required to increase America's military power and obtain superiority over the Soviet Union." Not so long ago, the head of the Pentagon again confirmed that the goal of the administration of R. Reagan is a further increase in the military might of the United States and the American presence abroad.

The American leaders do not conceal that they would like to ensure U.S. and NATO superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact organization as a whole. Rash and cynical discourses about the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war on European land have begun to be heard from Washington more and more often. Regarding the absurdity of this idea L.I. Brezhnev stated in answering questions of editors of the West German journal DER SPIEGEL: "Well, if we speak to the point there cannot be any 'limited' nuclear war at all. If a nuclear war breaks out, be it in Europe or in some other place, it would inevitably and irreversibly acquire a worldwide nature. Such are the logic of war itself and the nature of contemporary armaments and international relations. This should be clearly seen and understood.

"So let those who, perhaps, are counting on igniting a nuclear powder keg and sitting it out on the sidelines themselves not entertain illusions."

The military preparations of the American militarists are becoming more and more dangerous. The new stage of the arms race which was unleashed by the imperialist countries on the initiative of the United States is undermining international stability and greatly strengthening the possibility of the outbreak of war. The situation is aggravated by the fact that imperialism's reckless policy has already led to a significant growth in international tension with all the dangerous consequences which follow therefrom.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist commonwealth are considered in Washington as the basic obstacle in the path of accomplishing imperialism's aggressive intentions. Therefore, bourgeois propaganda is waging a malicious campaign with the goal of distorting the meaning and content of Soviet foreign policy and to justify, by references to a "Soviet threat," its striving for a boundless increase in military preparations. These unscrupulous procedures today serve as a weapon of imperialism's ideological and political onslaught against all progressive peace-loving forces as a whole and a cover for the policy of exporting counterrevolution and the preparation of a new world war.

The position of the Chinese leadership is drawing together more and more with the aggressive policy of imperialism. As formerly, it is holding its course toward the aggravation of the international situation.

Japan is also being drawn actively into the rash actions of Washington which are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. In its plans the United States is allotting the role of striking fist in the Far East to Japan and China.

It is completely understandable that in such a situation our country cannot fail to undertake the necessary measures for the further strengthening of its defensive capability and increasing the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Our state is spending on defense exactly as much as is necessary for the reliable security of the USSR and for the defense of the achievements of socialism jointly with the fraternal countries so that the potential aggressors are not tempted to try to resolve the historic quarrel between two opposing social systems in their favor by force.

Soviet military organizational development considers those great changes which have occurred in the military-technical field, in the means of armed conflict, and in the nature of combat operations. On the basis of this ways are determined for the further development of the services of the Armed Forces and combat arms, and a system for the training and indoctrination of the personnel is being worked out. At the contemporary stage, great attention is being devoted to raising the quality of combat and political training and the effective using of weapons and equipment.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our party is tirelessly concerned that in the future, too, the Soviet Armed Forces have everything necessary for the accomplishment of their important mission--to be the guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace. "All the accumulated experience and the international situation which has developed, especially recent facts," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace, and to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and of all mankind" ("Leninskij kursom" [By the Lenin Course], Vol 8, p 309).

The Soviet Armed Forces are accomplishing their constitutional duty for the defense of the socialist fatherland with full understanding of the responsibility placed on them. They are displaying lofty vigilance and are in constant combat readiness which guarantees the decisive defeat of any aggressor.

Today the Soviet servicemen are protecting not only their motherland. In the indestructible combat alliance with the men of the Warsaw Pact member countries, they are standing vigilant guard over the revolutionary achievements of the fraternal peoples. The men of our Armed Forces see their duty and primary mission in strengthening the international defensive alliance and maintaining the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces at the proper level.

2. Be in Constant Combat Readiness, Stand Combat Duty and Guard, Duty, and Watch Services Vigilantly

The 26th CPSU Congress provided a determination of our Armed Forces' combat potential. "The firm alloying of high technical equipping, military skill, and

indestructible morale," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, "such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 66). The forum of Soviet communists expressed confidence that in the future, too, the motherland's defenders will stand reliable guard over the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

The men of the Armed Forces are striving to justify the party's confidence by self-less soldierly labor. They understand well that the main requirement of them is always to be on the alert and display the highest vigilance. Vigilance means, first of all, the ability of the soldier and seaman to understand the contemporary international situation correctly, to have a profound realization of the noble tasks which are assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces and their responsibility for the irreproachable performance of the duties of defender of the motherland and the achievements of socialism, to protect military and state secrets strictly, and to be in constant combat readiness.

The highest manifestation of vigilance is unremitting combat readiness. It should be noted that the requirements imposed on it have increased significantly under contemporary conditions. If imperialism unleashes a war against our country, there may not be time for the appropriate restructuring of the troops and naval forces. Many of them will find themselves committed to combat operations in the shortest possible time. Hence, those high requirements which are imposed on their vigilance and combat readiness. This pertains first of all to the Strategic Rocket Forces, Air Defense Forces, nuclear submarines, and rocket-carrying aviation. Here the entire tenor of life, the organization of daily service, and the course of political indoctrinal work are directed toward the attainment of that stage of vigilance and that straining of the personnel's strength and will as to ensure readiness for effective combat operations every hour and every minute.

Special responsibility is placed on the men who are performing combat duty. Figuratively speaking, they are the first echelon of our troops who are called upon to engage the enemy in battle immediately, frustrate his intentions, and ensure the decisive defeat of the aggressor. This is why combat duty is the accomplishment of a combat mission in peacetime. The men who are performing combat duty are required to have a deep understanding of its state importance, have a good realization of their personal responsibility for the irreproachable performance of the duties which have been assigned to them, have a clear impression of the special features of the missions assigned to them, and always be ready to repel the aggressor's sudden attack and smash him.

Thus the personnel of the Air Defense Forces, in performing combat duty, are called upon to ensure the destruction of enemy aerial targets if they penetrate our air space. For this, it is necessary for the men to have irreproachable knowledge of the documents which regulate combat work and to master to perfection the skills of detecting targets, putting out accurate data on them, and tracking them reliably and destroying them.

To be attentive and self-collected to the maximum, be able to evaluate instrument readings competently, work on the equipment without errors, and ensure high coordination of action--this is the law of the strategic missilemen. We imagine that a missile subunit has received a specific mission. A large collective of people has

begun its accomplishment. Being at his battle station, each serviceman accomplishes personally the duties assigned to him. And at the same time, he works for the common success and in the interests of the entire subunit. This is why a small blunder or inaccuracy in the actions of even one specialist may threaten failure in the accomplishment of the combat mission by the entire collective.

High demands are imposed on seamen on a long ocean cruise. Voyages often take place under difficult conditions--with exhausting heat or icy cold, with heavy storms and large physical and psychological loads. Thus, each cruise is a strict examination of the seamen for political maturity, bravery and endurance, combat skill, and discipline. And the higher these qualities in the seaman and petty officer, the more successfully does he accomplish the missions facing him.

An important role in the growth of the men is played by missile, field, aerial, and sea ability and their core--tactical and special training. The richer and broader the arsenal of tactical procedures which are mastered by our men, especially by those who are entrusted with performing combat duty, the better they know their weapons and employ them and the more confidently they stand firm in battle, attaining victory. The main thing in the combat instruction of the troops is the accomplishment of tasks in tactical and firing training and improvement in methods of combat actions. And not simply the accomplishment of these tasks, but accomplishment with high quality without fail. This requirement forms the basis of the training of each man for the performance of combat duty.

By the entire course of the material's presentation, it is important to see that the students understand clearly the necessity for the skillful mastery of combat equipment and weapons and the impermissibility of a careless, negligent attitude toward the accomplishment of their duties and the improvement of knowledge and skills. The primary duty of each soldier and seaman is to maintain his weapons and combat equipment in constant readiness for employment and to accomplish in an exemplary manner the requirements of regulations, manuals, and all documents which regulate combat work. The main thing is to learn to take from the weapons and combat equipment the maximum of what they contain.

In the narration, it is important to examine in detail the special features of the performance of combat duty in a specific service of the Armed Forces and combat arm and the specific features of the tasks facing the men of a given subunit and unit. Here, it is necessary to concentrate the students' attention on the fact that while on combat duty they make fruitful use of each minute to deepen knowledge, improve skills in combat work, and raise their skill. As an illustration of what has been said, it is desirable to present examples of servicemen's exemplary performance of their obligations on combat duty (on watch) and to note typical shortcomings.

A mandatory condition for the vigilant performance of combat duty is firm military discipline and the servicemen's strictest accomplishment of the requirements of the oath and regulations, orders, and instructions of commanders and chiefs. Here, it should be stressed that with the development of military affairs ever greater significance is acquired by the men's self-discipline, their deep understanding of the military danger which issues from imperialism, and the necessity to strengthen organization and order based on conscience rather than on fear and to raise the combat readiness of the subunit and unit. "To consolidate highly conscious and, therefore,

genuinely firm discipline rather than ostentatious discipline in each military collective--this is the problem today," points out Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov. The task consists of placing an insurmountable barrier in the path of violations of discipline by common efforts and creating an environment of intolerance toward the slightest manifestations of non-regulation mutual relationships between servicemen.

In strengthening the discipline of combat service and in indoctrinating the serviceman, a tremendous role belongs to the military collective. Man does not live by himself. He is always among people. The attitude of people, the way a man feels, and his successes in training and service depend on mutual relations within the collective. It is a matter of honor for each man--to treasure military comradeship, to help comrades in training and service, to consider it his duty to tell them about shortcomings, and to contribute to their elimination. And it is the duty of sergeants and petty officers to rally their subordinates, develop a sense of friendship and comradely cohesion in them, and maintain a combat spirit in the process of accomplishing assigned tasks.

Considering the special importance of combat duty for the defense of the country, Soviet laws establish strict responsibility of the servicemen for violations of the rules for its performance. By ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 26 January 1965, violation of the rules for performing combat duty in protecting the inviolability of the USSR's land, sea, or air space which is accomplished by a person who is a member of a duty shift of a combat section, crew, post, or other duty subunit is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of one to five years. With extenuating circumstances, measures envisioned by the Disciplinary Regulation of the Soviet Armed Forces are applied to the violator of the rules for performing combat duty.

The performance of guard duty is also the execution of a combat mission. It requires of the personnel the precise observance of all provisions of the Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the Soviet Armed Forces, high vigilance, and inflexible resolve and initiative. Those guilty of violating the requirements of guard duty bear disciplinary or criminal responsibility.

The men who make up the guards are entrusted with the protection and defense of battle standards and military and state installations. The Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the Soviet Armed Forces obliges the sentry to vigilantly guard and steadfastly defend his post; to perform service cheerfully, not be distracted by anything, not to drop his weapon or give it to anyone, including the persons to whom he is subordinate; not to leave his post until he is replaced or relieved even if his life is endangered; willfully abandoning one's post is a military crime; when accomplishing a mission on post, the weapon should be loaded in accordance with the corresponding rules and always ready for action; he should be able to employ the fire extinguishing equipment which is at his post, and so forth.

It is forbidden for the sentinel to: sleep, sit, lean against something, read, write, sing, converse, eat, drink, smoke, relieve nature, receive any objects from anyone or give them to anyone, and feed a cartridge into the chamber without necessity.

The sentry should answer the questions only of the commander of the guard, his assistant, his sergeant of the relief, and persons who have arrived for an inspection.

The sentry is required to employ his weapon without warning in the case of an obvious attack on him or on the installation which he is guarding. In guarding the installations which have been entrusted to them, the men must be ready to meet real danger bravely and accomplish their combat mission steadfastly and with initiative. Our sentries always proceeded and proceed on posts exactly in this way. Here is an example.

...It was after midnight when Private S. Guseenko, who was on his post, noted three strangers who had sneaked up to the installation which he was guarding. The sentry's peremptory shout, "Halt! Who's there?" did not stop the trespassers. They rushed the soldier. But despite the fact that there were three attackers, Private Guseenko did not become confused. Operating strictly according to the regulation, he fired a warning shot into the air and then quickly occupied an advantageous position for the defense.

The sentry hit one of the attackers with the bayonet. He wounded the second with a shot in the leg. And the soldier overtook the third who had taken to his heels and knocked him to the ground by a blow with the butt. When the guards had arrived, the fight was over. As was learned, the strangers proved to be dangerous criminals for whom the police had been looking for a long time.

For skillful and decisive actions on post, the large-unit commander rewarded Private S. Guseenko with a brief leave and a trip to his home.

In conducting a lesson with seamen and petty officers, it is necessary to point out that when performing guard duty on ships one should be guided by the Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the Soviet Armed Forces as well as by articles of the Navy Shipboard Regulation of the Soviet Navy. Watch is a special type of duty on ships. It is established in those cases when maximum vigilance and a continuous stay on post are required. Violation of the rules for standing watch is equated to violation of the rules for standing guard.

In those cases where no guard is detailed, armed watchmen are posted for the protection of ships and property whose posts are usually established at gangways (gangplanks), on the dockside (pier), on the pontoon dock (when anchored in a dock), and on the ice near the ship (in winter). In cases where it is necessary to post more than two round-the-clock posts a guard is detailed.

The responsibility for the clear standing of combat watch by signalmen, helmsmen, radar operators, sonarmen, and other specialists should be explained in detail to the seamen and petty officers. The accuracy of the ship's travel on course, its maneuvering, and ensuring the faultless operation of diverse equipment and weapons depend on their competent and skillful actions to a large degree. Using specific examples from the life of the fleet collective, it is desirable to show how the best seamen and petty officers accomplish the difficult and important tasks of long sea (ocean) cruises and the performance of duty and watch services.

In concluding the narration, it should be noted that the men of the Soviet Armed Forces have a deep realization of the important task in guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state which has been assigned to them. They understand well that the vigilant performance of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services is a weighty contribution to the further raising of our Armed Forces' combat readiness.

The Armed Forces have now initiated socialist competition widely for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR under the slogan, "Reliable protection for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people!" Begun on the initiative of the personnel of a number of leading units and nuclear missile submarines, it is directed toward a further rise in the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, the successful accomplishment of the important tasks in combat and political training, and the performance of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services.

In carrying out the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet servicemen are concentrating their efforts on a steady rise in combat readiness which, as defined by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is the crown of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war. It is the duty of each soldier, seaman, sergeant, and petty officer to mark the summer training period which is beginning with excellent results in training and service. There should not be one day in the life and activity of the troops and naval forces and not one hour of combat training which would not bring even small but actual success in the matter of raising military skill and strengthening discipline and organization and in the steady improvement of vigilance and combat readiness and the quality performance of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services.

During the hours of independent work the men study the works of V. I. Lenin, "Letter to American Workers," ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy", Vol 37, pp 48-64), "Beware of Spies!" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 38, p 399); the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party's Next Tasks in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS, pp 3-4, 9-11, 14-15, 20-23, 26-31, 66); Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the Soviet Armed Forces, Part 2, Chapters 6, 8; Navy Shipboard Regulation of the Soviet Navy, Section 4, Chapters 17, 19, 21; Chapter 10 of the textbook, "Na strazhe Rodiny" [Guarding the Motherland], (Voyenizdat, 1978).

In the course of the lesson, it is recommended that use be made of sheets from the album of graphic aids, "XXVI s"yezd KPSS ob ukrepleni oboronnogo mogushchestva SSSR" [The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Defensive Might of the USSR] (Voyenizdat, 1981) and of the following film strips: "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Country's Defensive Capability and Reinforcing the Vigilance and Combat Readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces," "Guard and Watch Services--The Accomplishment of a Combat Mission," "Combat Duty--The Accomplishment of a Combat Mission of State Importance," and "Imperialism--The Enemy of Peoples and Social Progress and the Source of Military Danger."

In the course of the talk the following questions can be discussed: 1. What conclusions did the 26th CPSU Congress draw about the intensification of aggressiveness of imperialism of the United States and other NATO countries and their military preparations against the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth?

2. What is the danger of the military-political course of today's Beijing leadership? 3. What measures is the CPSU conducting for the further strengthening of the country's defensive might and the combat might of the Armed Forces? 4. What is vigilance and on what does it depend? 5. What does it mean for a man to perform combat duty vigilantly? 6. What tasks face the personnel in improving the quality of performance of guard, duty, and watch services?

In groups of sergeants and petty officers, it is expedient to talk about the work forms and methods of junior commanders in instilling in subordinates high responsibility for the exemplary accomplishment of the tasks of combat duty and guard, duty, and watch services.

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AIR FORCES

GERMAN SOURCE ON MI-8/HIP HELICOPTER

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 6, Jun 82 pp 316-319

[Article by Lt Col Guenter Lippert: "Mi-8/HIP--The Most Common Soviet Helicopter and Its Variants"]

[Text] In recent years "Soldat und Technik" has repeatedly reported on the medium-sized Mi-8/HIP helicopter designed by Prof Dr M. L. Mil. Due to its versatility the design became the big success of Soviet helicopter construction. It is estimated that a total of 8,000 helicopters were manufactured for civilian and military uses. Some 1,000 of these, particularly the military versions, were exported to more than 30 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and even South America. The following report summarizes the findings revealed so far; at the same time it serves to correct former information passed on in an attempt to inform our readers on new developments as soon as possible, despite the well-known Soviet mania for secrecy.

The editor

Development

As of 1961 the Mi-8/HIP was developed as the successor of the Mi-4/HOUND helicopter which was delivered to the USSR forces as the first transportation helicopter after 1951. The first prototype of this helicopter was equipped with only one turbine and a four-blade main rotor initially. This model was followed by another prototype, the Mi-8/HIP B, which was equipped with two turbo engines, but still featured the four-blade rotor. The series-produced design of the Mi-8/HIP put into operation as of 1964 has the following external characteristics:

- box-like fuselage similar to a tadpole, with a wide glass cabin
- five-blade main rotor
- hoisted tail unit support with three-blade tail rotor mounted on the right-hand side of the helicopter
- two adjacent shaft turbines above the cabin with oval air intake on top for transmission cooling and lateral air outlet pipes

--external, cigar-like additional tanks mounted on both sides of the fuselage. The right one is equipped with a suction opening for the cabin ventilation system.

--freight deck equipped with six bull's eyes on each side, accessible by means of a left side door and a two-wing tail door, including ramp.

--firmly braced three-leg landing gear and tail skid.

While the Mi-4/HOUND was still designed purely as a transportation helicopter and originally armed with a 12.7-mm nose MG only, the Mi-8/HIP basic military model was already designed as an arms carrier for air-to-ground combat. It is true that the Mi-4/HOUND was also reequipped with lateral pod mounts which could carry launching pods for air-to-ground missiles or antitank guided missiles. This reequipment, however, was only in the testing stage and apparently proved little satisfactory. The low-power 1250-kW (1700 PS) piston motor of the Mi-4/HOUND limited the reequipped helicopter's range considerably and had a negative affect on the weapon's accuracy due to the vibration it caused. These disadvantages were not applicable to the two-turbine engine of the Mi-8/HIP which provides almost twice the power. Without affecting the transportation capacity, it was possible to build it with external pod mounts of four UB-16 launching pods of initially 16 each of the unguided 57-mm air-ground missiles from the very beginning.

The following variants which are in operation today were developed from the basic model:

--the Mi-8/HIP C multipurpose helicopter

--the Mi-8/HIP E and Mi-8/HIP F combat helicopter versions

--the Mi-8/HIP D command and communications helicopter.

The Mi-14/HAZE derived from the Mi-8/HIP can be regarded another variant. It is used by the Warsaw Pact Sea Forces for anti-submarine purposes.

According to the Warsaw Pact press, all Mi-8/HIP variants have the same dimensions and performance data:

Length of fuselage	18.31 m
Height	5.65 m
Main rotor diameter	21.29 m
Tail rotor diameter	3.90 m
Freight deck dimensions (length, width, height)	5.30 x 2.20 x 1.80 m
Maximum take-off weight	12 metric tons
Type of engine	2 x shaft turbine Isotov TV2-117A
Engine performance	2 x 110 kW (1500 PS)
Maximum speed	230 km/h
Cruising speed	210 km/h
Ceiling	4500 m
Crew	3

Mi-8/HIP C Multipurpose Helicopter

The Mi-8/HIP C variant is part of the transportation helicopter regiments of the Warsaw Pact Air Forces. It is used for transportation as well as combat tasks and is particularly well suited for landing of tactical air landing forces. The helicopter has a payload of 4 metric tons of 24 fully equipped soldiers. For air-ground support it can carry four UB-32 launching pods for 32 unguided 57-mm air-ground missiles each or bombs of a total weight of 1,000 kg (2 x 500 kg or 2 x 250 kg). In addition, the side door and bull's eyes feature a rifle rack permitting the transported soldiers to use their guns for ground targets.

In very low-level flight the Mi-8/HIP C can also be utilized for open laying of mines. For this purpose a mine-laying slide is connected to the tail. The Mi-8/HIP C is designed to carry 12 stretchers if used for the transportation of wounded soldiers.

The range of the Mi-8/HIP C is determined by a large number of factors, particularly by:

- the speed
- the weapons or load carried, and the fuel that may be tanked dependent upon that, and
- the required operational time in the combat zone.

With a maximum load and without remaining in the combat zone its range is approximately 130 km.

The Mi-8/HIP E/F Combat Helicopter

The Mi-8/HIP E/F combat helicopter is part of the combat helicopter regiments of the Warsaw Pact Air Forces in conjunction with the Mi-24/HIND D/E. The regiments comprise "full-bred" HIP and HIND squadrons and have a fleet of about 30 helicopters each of both types (see volume 3/81, p 127). After a reduction of the payload to 2.6 tons or eight fully equipped soliders for the sake of weaponry and range, this combat helicopter version is mainly used for close air support during attack or defense and for the support of the landing of tactical air landing forces. The Mi-8/HIP E version, which mainly the Soviet combat helicopter regiments are equipped with, carries the following weapons:

- a 12.7-mm nose MG
- six UB-32 launching pods for 32 unguided 57-mm air-ground missiles (or six 250-kg bombs) each, and
- four radio-controlled antitank guided AT-2/SWATTER missiles.

So far the Mi-8/HIP F helicopter which is regarded as the export version of the combat helicopter was only seen in the "Adolf von Luetzow" combat helicopter regiment of the National People's Army. It features the same weaponry--nose MG and air-ground missiles, except for six AT-3 SAGGER wire-controlled antitank guided missiles instead of the four AT-2/SWATTERS.

The combat range of the Mi-8/HIP E/F variant is determined by the above factors. At maximum load and without operational time in the combat zone it is about 180 km.

Mi-/HIP D Command and Communications Helicopter

Instead of weapons, the command and communications version of the Mi-8/HIP, of which no pictures exist so far, carries various antenna pods on the external mounts. It is used as a flying command post, a radio relay station, for telecommunications and electronic reconnaissance tasks and ECMs.

Prospects

As a successor of the Mi-8/HIP civilian version, the medium-size Mi-17 transportation helicopter was introduced at the 34th Paris Air Show in the summer of 1981. Externally, the new model is very similar to the Mi-8/HIP; the tail rotor, however, is located on the left of the tail unit support. The rotor and freight deck dimensions correspond to those of its predecessor. However, the increase in the Mi-17 engine performance should be noted: Its two Isotov turbines have an output of 1,400 kW (1,900 PS) each, i.e., together about 600 kW (800 PS) more than the Mi-8/HIP. The result is an increase in payload (4 tons of cabin payload and 3 tons of external payload) as well as a higher speed (maximum speed 250 km/h, cruising speed 250 km/h) and range (495 to 950 km, dependent upon load).

It may well be that the improved engine has been built and used in the combat helicopter version of the Mi-8/HIP for some time. In any event, the Mi-17 shows that the successful and proven Mi-8 design has been retained. A corresponding further developed and improved military version of the Mi-17 is to be expected.

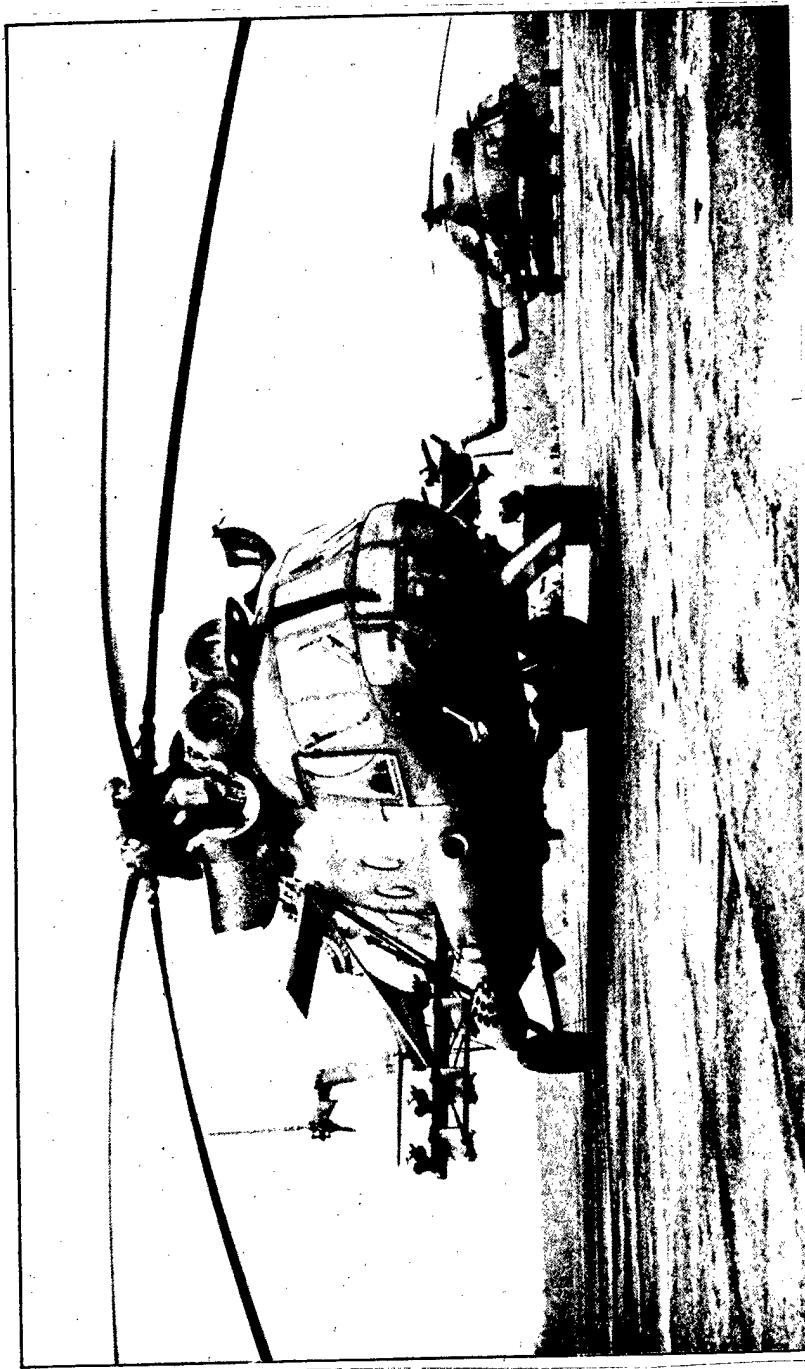


Figure 1.

Key: Mi-8/HIPF combat helicopter of the National People's Army with 2 x 3 external pod mounts (one of which equipped with Ub-32 missile launching pod) and six AT-3/SAGGER launching guides.

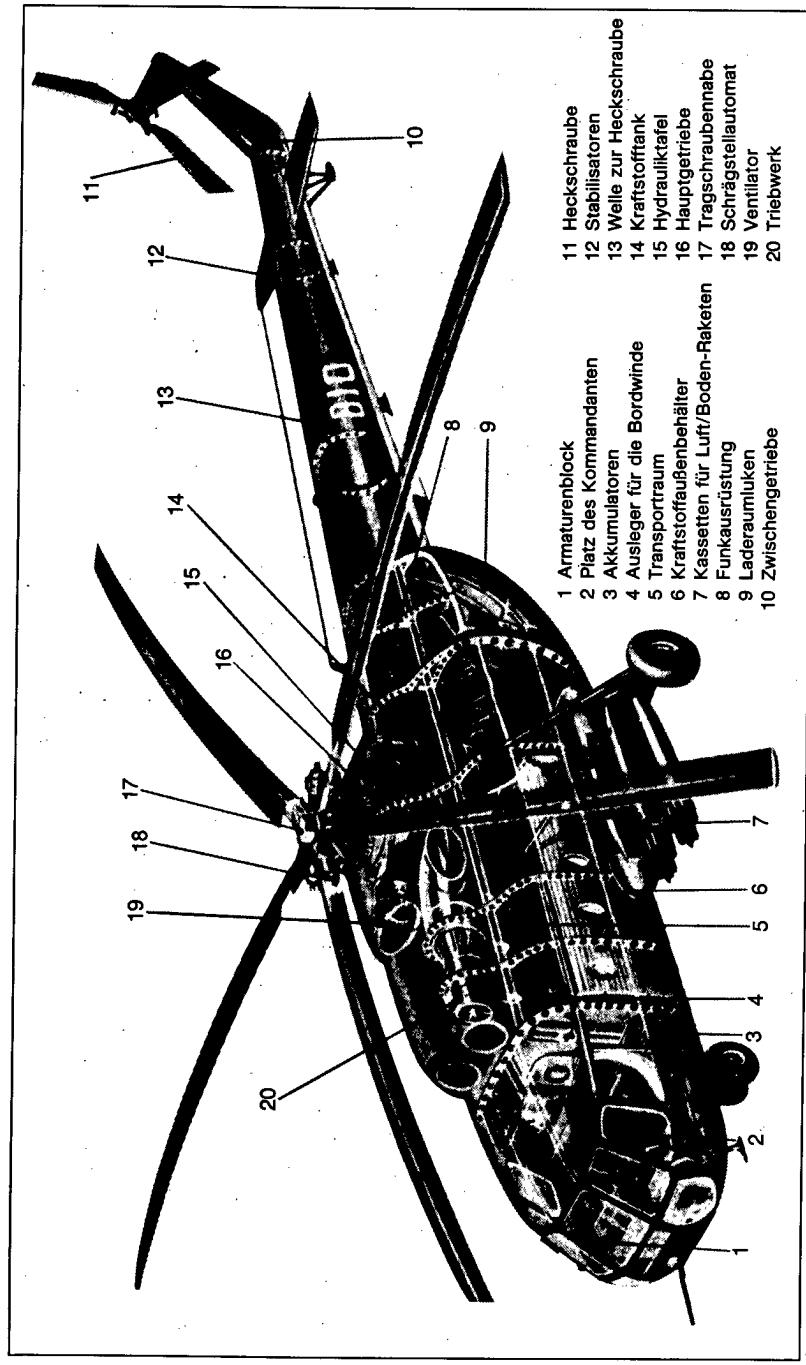


Figure 2.

Key: Sectional view of the Mi-8/HIP C multipurpose helicopter (in this example still used with UB-16 air-ground missile pods)

(key continued on following page)

(continued)

1.	Instrument panel	11	Tail propeller
2.	Commander's seat	12	Stabilizers
3.	Storage batteries	13	Shaft to tail propeller
4.	Winch pod	14	Fuel tank
5.	Freight deck	15	Hydraulics panel
6.	External fuel tank	16	Main engine
7.	Cassettes for air-ground missiles	17	Gyroplane boss
8.	Radio equipment	18	Automatic pitch
9.	Freight hatches	19	Ventilation Unit
10.	Tail rotor transmission	20	Engine

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

ANTICOMMUNIST ASPECTS OF SOCIAL-REFORMIST IDEOLOGY NOTED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 6, Mar 82 (signed to press 3 Mar 82) pp 69-74

[Article by Col B. Bogdanov, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent: "The Ideology of Social Reformism at the Service of Capital"]

[Text] A typical feature of our time consists of the fact that world social development is proceeding under conditions of the strained antagonism of two diametrically opposite systems and two uncompromising ideologies and in an atmosphere of increasing polarization of social forces both in the world of capital and in the international arena. The events of recent years testify to the further aggravation of the ideological and political struggle between socialism and imperialism.

The ideological struggle is a complex, contradictory, and varied phenomenon; it is being waged at various levels, in various forms, and in different directions. An important front of this struggle at the contemporary stage is the antagonism of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the ideology of social reformism--an ideological-political current in the worker movement which denies the necessity for revolutionary transformations and which has set as its main goal the conduct of reforms which do not change the bases of the existing bourgeois system.

The ideologists of reformism frequently try to present the matter in a way alleging that the difference between them and the communists consists primarily in the fact that they come forth for "legal," constitutional ways and methods to attain socialism and for reforming the existing social system "under conditions of democracy and freedom" while the communists are against reforms and for revolution (which right-wing social democrats portray as something barbarous, particularly destructive, as coercion which presumes the solution of social problems by "antidemocratic" methods). However, such assertions are nothing but the grossest distortion of the communists' positions on the question of the relationship of revolution and reform.

Communists do not at all deny the significance of reforms in the struggle for socialism. The entire matter is what reforms are being discussed, who is conducting them and in whose interests, and whether or not they contribute to the attainment of the final goal of the worker movement. For the ideologists of reformism, reforms are the "connecting link" between capitalism and socialism which makes unnecessary the destruction of the capitalist system through socialist revolution and a means for "alleviating" the contradictions between labor and capital and the attainment of a "class world."

Communists do not blur the distinction between revolution and reforms, but neither do they contrast them as something mutually exclusive. As V. I. Lenin pointed out, Marxists recognize the "struggle for reforms, that is, for those improvements in the position of the workers which leave power, as formerly, in the hands of the ruling class. But at the same time, Marxists conduct a most decisive struggle against reformists who directly or indirectly limit the aspirations and activity of the working class by reforms. Reformism is bourgeois deception of the workers who always remain hired slaves despite individual improvements,--as long as the domination of capital exists" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 24, p 1).

Contemporary reformism is an extremely ill-assorted and ideologically-politically inhomogeneous phenomenon. Primarily right-wing socialist parties and trade unions and other public organizations under their influence step forth as carriers and conductors of reformist ideology. Serious ideological and political differences exist between individual right-wing socialist parties. And really, within the social-reformist parties there is no ideological unity and serious contradictions often arise between the leading hierarchy and local organizations and ordinary socialists. At the same time, the world-outlook positions of the right-wing socialist parties retain specific and extremely substantial common features and signs. With the entire variety of the concepts and theories advocated by the ideologists of social reformism, their aim is common: to defend the existing exploiter system. "The proletariat is struggling," wrote V. I. Lenin, "for the revolutionary overthrow of the imperialist bourgeoisie, the petty bourgeoisie--for reformist 'improvement' of imperialism, for adapting to it, with subordination to it" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 37, p 294).

V. I. Lenin made a deep analysis of the economic, political, and ideological tie which exists between imperialism and social reformism. This tie is caused, first of all, by the socio-economic sources of reformism. "...Billions of superprofits--this is the economic basis on which opportunism is held in the worker movement," stressed V. I. Lenin ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 41, p 231).

The social-class roots of reformist ideology and its social support in the modern worker movement of the capitalist countries consist primarily of the "worker bureaucracy" (the leadership of the right-wing socialist parties and reformist trade unions, socialist parliamentarians, bureaucrats--right-wing socialists who occupy the middle and higher elements in the state apparatus, right-wing socialist journalists, and so forth), and also the "working aristocracy" (this is, as expressed by V. I. Lenin, "the stratum of embourgeoisied workers") and petty-bourgeois elements which systematically replenish the ranks of the working class and introduce a petty-bourgeois world outlook into its mass organizations.

In 1951, the Socialist International was created at the constituent congress in Frankfurt-on-Main--an international association of social-reformist parties and successor to the Socialist Workers' International which disintegrated soon after the start of World War II. The Socialist International now unites 47 socialist and social democratic parties from 43 countries of Europe, Asia, America, Africa, Australia, and Oceania. These parties number more than 15 million members. Right-wing social democrats are in power in a number of capitalist countries. Thus, international social democracy is an influential trend, especially in Western Europe, where it occupies a prominent place in the power structure of the capitalist states. The dominant influence on the policy of the majority of the parties of the Socialist International is exerted by its right wing.

The preservation of the influence of social reformism on a considerable portion of the working class of the economically developed capitalist states is explained primarily by the fact that under the pressure of the masses some of the closest and temporary interests and requirements of the workers (although far from all and extremely inconsistently) at times find their reflection in the policy of the reformist parties. Participating in the activity of various state and public organs, from time to time representatives of the right-wing socialist parties attain some results which are favorable from the viewpoint of satisfying the requirements of the workers. Of course, the policy of social reformism in no way reflects the fundamental vital interests of the workers who are vitally interested in the liquidation, and not in the "improvement," of the capitalist system. However, a certain portion of the working people nevertheless believe that the reformist parties not only defend the immediate interests of the workers and employees, but are also able to lead society to socialism by means of reforms.

The retention of the influence of social reformism's ideology is also connected with a number of other reasons of an economic, political, and ideological order, in particular with the further intensification of social demagogic and the anticomunist, anti-Soviet direction of the policy of the right-wing socialist leadership.

The declaration, "The Goals and Tasks of Democratic Socialism," in which the basic provisions of the ideology of "democratic socialism" are set forth and the rejection of Marxism is openly proclaimed, was adopted at the Frankfurt Congress of the Socialist International. Being the spiritual heirs of the revisionism of the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th centuries, the ideologists of "democratic socialism" actually reached a complete break with scientific socialism. The conception of "democratic socialism" is called upon to justify theoretically the reluctance of the right-wing socialist leaders to wage a struggle for the fundamental, revolutionary transformation of the social system.

Rejecting the traditional socialist demand--socialization of the means of production--the ideologists of social reformism ((K. Chernets), (A. Filip), (R. Lyaleman), and others) are spreading the myth about the "radical change in the nature of the economy" of the contemporary capitalist society. According to their assertion, the economy of the capitalist countries has allegedly become "mixed," including both capitalist as well as public, socialist forms of management. A "mixed economy" in which big private capital would predominate also remains their ideal for the future. To sow illusions about the possibility of ensuring the fundamental interests of the working class without the revolutionary transformation of society, to camouflage the radical contrast of capitalism and socialism--this is the essence and goal of the concept of a "mixed economy."

For a number of years, in principle the ideologists of reformism expressed themselves against the very idea of planning and, at the same time, ran down the experience of the socialist countries in every possible way in the area of the planned conduct of the national economy. Now some of the theoreticians of "democratic socialism" proclaim themselves to be advocates of planning, but in so doing they make the reservation that it should not affect either private initiative or competition. The illusions are also being spread that allegedly it is also possible to plan the economy effectively in the interests of the workers without liquidating the power of big capital, without the creation of a socialist planned economy, and on the

basis of the "class collaboration" of capitalists and workers. The essence and role of planning with such an approach is reduced to one of the methods of "regulating the economy" in a system of state-monopoly capitalism in the interests of stabilizing that system. The right-wing socialist models of planning, thus, are directed only toward the "modernization" of capitalism.

And some theoreticians (for example, (R. Krosland), (D. Koul), (N. Lezer), (G. Nenning), and (L. Lora)) try to persuade that the class division of the bourgeois society and its class antagonisms can be completely eliminated within the framework of the existing system by means of the "association of labor and capital" and "social partnership." They invent various far-fetched schemes for the social structure of society which are called upon to camouflage the exploiter nature of the capitalist system and prevent the growth of the proletariat's class consciousness, and they propagate the myth of the dying out of the class struggle and the "deproletarization" of the working class. Referring to structural changes in the working class which are occurring under the influence of the scientific-technical revolution, they are trying to refute the teaching of the proletariat's historic role of worldwide significance as the creator of a new society.

The class battles which the working class of the capitalist countries is waging on ever-increasing scales testify to the groundlessness and depravity of such reformist concepts. And although certain shifts are occurring in the social structure of a bourgeois society and in relations between classes, too, the class-antagonistic essence of such a society and the radical contrast of the interests of the bourgeoisie and the working class remain unchanged, in which regard the contradictions between them continue to deepen and become strained. All attempts of the opponents and falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism to cast doubt on the historic mission of the proletariat prove to be futile.

One of the characteristic features of the ideology of "democratic socialism" is the defense and idealization of the structures of bourgeois democracy and the apology for the capitalist state which leads to the rooting of the social democratic parties in the bourgeois parliamentary political system.

At times, right-wing socialist theoreticians criticize some aspects of the activity of the bourgeois state, for example, the bureaucratization of the existing state apparatus and the insufficient effectiveness of its individual organs. But at the same time, it is asserted that during recent decades the nature of the state in the capitalist countries allegedly changed radically and, it is said, it has ceased to be a bourgeoisie tool for class coercion of the proletariat. The not unknown Austrian right-wing socialist ideologist, (K. Chernets), wrote that "only now are the workers perceiving the state as 'their own' state, only now do they feel linked with their own nation." The right-wing socialist theoreticians assert that allegedly the question of pulling down the bourgeois state apparatus and overthrowing the power of capital no longer faces the worker movement. They see as the mission of social democracy only the "improvement" and "modernization" of the existing organs of state power.

An analysis of the reformist concepts on the question of the state shows that the ideologists of "democratic socialism," in propagandizing the myth of "Western democracy" and concealing the class content of the concept of democracy, do not emerge

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An analysis of the reformist concepts on the question of the state shows that the ideologists of "democratic socialism," in propagandizing the myth of "Western democracy" and concealing the class content of the concept of democracy, do not emerge

in the least beyond the framework of bourgeois democracy. The bourgeois state has in no way changed its class essence although the capitalists, adapting to the new situation in the world, are also trying to employ more camouflaged forms of the exploitation and political oppression of the workers. The main task of the capitalist state as formerly remains the preservation and strengthening of the class domination of the monopolistic bourgeoisie which will not share political authority with anyone. The transition from capitalism to socialism is possible only as a result of a socialist revolution, elimination of the exploiter state, and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist democracy.

The renunciation of Marxism by the ideologists of "democratic socialism" could not proceed without leaving a trace. Social-reformistic ideology is enduring a deep and protracted crisis. It finds its expression in the inability to answer the cardinal questions posed by life and to solve the main socio-political problems of contemporaneity. The practice of the class struggle makes the groundlessness of the basic ideas and concepts of the ideology of "democratic socialism" more and more obvious for millions of working people.

Recently, in striving to expand and strengthen the influence of social reformism among the masses the leaders of the Socialist International, while preserving the inviolability of the basic dogmas of their ideology, are trying to modernize the doctrine of "democratic socialism" and adapt it to the new correlation of forces in the world, to the changing conditions of the class struggle, and to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. A contradictory and ambiguous process, which its ideologists call "re-ideologization," is now taking place in social democracy. A Center for the Study of Ideological-Theoretical Problems has been created with the Socialist International. The Social Democratic Party of Germany established the Institute on Problems of Democratic Socialism, and the Socialist Party of Austria--the K. Renner Political Academy. During the last decade, a number of parties of "democratic socialism" (in particular, in Austria, Belgium, Norway, and Sweden) have adopted new programs. However, all attempts to accomplish the "ideological re-arming" of social reformism in essence proved to be futile.

Typical of "democratic socialism" as the official ideology of the Socialist International is the break, not only with the spirit and basic principles, but also with the letter of Marxism. If the revisionists at the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th centuries claimed that they are "improving" Marxism, the ideologists of "democratic socialism" come forth as its opponent. Here, many right-wing socialist theoreticians, being convinced enemies of Marxism, prefer to camouflage themselves, maneuver, and dodge. Some leaders and ideologists of social reformism are even not against passing themselves off as the "ideological heirs" of the great teachers of the proletariat, as the "custodians and continuers" of Marxist traditions.

"With Marx against Marx"--this is how the famous right-wing socialist theoretician, Professor (Zal'tsburgskiy) of (Norbert Lezer) University, formulated his position. Such a formula can characterize the position of a number of right-wing socialist ideologists who are fighting Marxism bitterly but, in so doing, are not against using the name and authority of Marx for speculative purposes. Some ideologists of "democratic socialism" "give their due" to the historic services of Marx and Engels (although they see these services, as a rule, in no way as they actually are), referring to them when discussing capitalism and the worker movement of the 19th century.

But as soon as the talk turns to the significance of Marxism for the contemporary worker movement and for an analysis and understanding of social development in our era, it is declared "obsolete," "old-fashioned," and "having lost scientific value."

The circumstance that some right-wing socialist theoreticians at times have recourse to "Marxist" terminology, try to present themselves as continuers of Marxist traditions, and declare themselves to be supporters of individual propositions of Marx and Engels by no means can refute the fact of their break with Marxism. The ideological development of social democracy during the last decade indicates that the struggle in its ranks around the question of the relation to the theoretical heritage of Marx and the fruitfulness of a Marxist analysis of contemporaneity has by no means ended and, really, cannot end. Life itself provides newer and newer stimuli to this struggle.

The activity of the leaders of right-wing social democracy is objectively directed at subordinating the worker movement to the interests of the bourgeoisie under the flag of "democratic socialism" and integrating it in the system of state-monopoly capitalism. In adapting to capitalism and peaceful coexistence with it, the leaders of right-wing social democracy who declare their adherence to socialist ideals collaborate practically with the ruling classes in controlling the system of state-monopoly capitalism. "It has been practically proven," stressed V. I. Lenin, "that the figures within the worker movement who belong to the opportunistic school are better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeois themselves. Without their leadership of the workers the bourgeoisie could not hold on ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 41, p 232). Historical experience shows that the activity of the right-wing socialist parties which have come to power many times in various bourgeois countries and at times have headed governments for many years has nowhere led to the elimination of capitalism.

A substantial side and most important aspect of any developed ideology of our time is the attitude toward the key question of contemporaneity--the problem of war and peace. The international situation has become complex and strained, and the world faces the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war which threatens all mankind. The forces of imperialism and, first of all, the militaristic circles of the United States, have set their course toward the undermining of detente and intensifying the arms race.

Just what position has international social democracy occupied on the question of war and peace in such a complex and dangerous situation? One is struck, first of all, by the fact that this position has a very contradictory, ambiguous, and inconsistent nature. A struggle of different schools and, first of all, of two basic trends, is taking place in social democracy on the basic problems of international life: on the one hand, orientation on the more or less open support of the policy of imperialism and the aggressive imperialist blocs and on intensifying confrontation with the world socialist commonwealth, and on the other--a line toward a realistic approach to the problems of war and peace, toward the conduct of a foreign policy which is independent and not depending on U.S. imperialism and "its" monopoly bourgeoisie, and toward participation, together with other democratic forces, in the joint struggle against the arms race and for peace and social progress.

In the 1970's, a certain turn toward a more sober evaluation of the state of affairs in the world and in Europe and a turn toward common sense and recognition of several

obvious realities was noted in a number of social-reformist parties. The Socialist International began to devote more attention to the problems of peace and the relaxation of international tension and to approach them from more constructive positions than formerly. Considering the attitude of the masses, some figures of the socialist and social democratic parties are coming out for a policy of detente, for the development of normal and friendly relations with the socialist states, against the emplacement of American missiles in their countries, and for repudiation of the "nuclear obligations" of the United States' European allies to NATO.

The conference of the Labor Party of Great Britain, which took place in September 1981, adopted a program document which categorically comes out against the emplacement of neutron weapons and American cruise missiles in the country and demands the elimination of all nuclear bases on British territory, British as well as American, and called for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party came out against its country's participation in NATO. The social-reformist parties of Belgium and The Netherlands do not agree to the emplacement of American medium-range nuclear missiles in their countries. Prominent figures of West European social democracy, O. Palme (Sweden), M. Foote (Great Britain), and K. van Miert (Belgium) announced a negative attitude toward the creation of the neutron bomb in the United States.

However, the anti-Communist bias, of which the leaders of the parties of the Socialist International are prisoners as formerly, prevents them from taking a consistently realistic position on the most acute problems of our time. It is far from always that they give a proper rebuff to the policy and ideology of imperialist reaction and frequently they actually make common cause with it. Some favorable aspects in the foreign-policy lines did not touch the essence of the positions of right-wing social democracy on problems of war and peace and its deeply erroneous evaluation of the contemporary era. Distorting the class content of the social processes which are now taking place in the world arena, the ideologists of the parties of "democratic socialism" stubbornly refuse to recognize that the basic contradiction of the contemporary era is the contradiction between socialism and capitalism and deny the very fact of the existence of the world socialist system and the socialist nature of the countries which make it up.

They assert that antagonism has been initiated in the world, not between the forces of socialism and imperialism, but between the so-called "free world" and communism. In this antagonism, some reformist ideologists argue, international social democracy plays the role of some "third force" which is showing the workers a "third way"--a way which differs in principle both from capitalism and from communism.

The most complete groundlessness of this concept is completely obvious since there is not and cannot be any "third force" standing between capitalism and socialism. The views of the ideologists and leaders of "democratic socialism" and their practical deeds indicate that the concept of the "third way" is opposed first and foremost by real socialism and communist ideals.

Typical of the approach of many right-wing socialist figures to the most important international problems is the striving to identify the policy of the imperialist powers and the policy of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. At the 15th

Congress of the Socialist International which took place in Madrid in 1980, some delegates asserted that the danger to peace on Earth allegedly originates from "both great powers"--from the United States and the USSR. It is not difficult to see that such views, which contradict the true state of affairs, are called upon to distract the masses from the struggle against the actual source of the military threat--imperialism, and to cast a shadow on real socialism and its peace-loving policy.

In the right-wing socialist press, one can often encounter discourses to the effect that, they say, the main fact which characterizes the contemporary international situation is the confrontation between military-political blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. Here their class content is concealed in every possible way and everything is reduced only to the "logic" of military opposition and antagonism. The undoubted fact that these blocs are directly opposite to one another in the composition of their participants, their nature, and the political goals facing them and that the Warsaw Pact Organization arose in response to the creation of NATO and the intensification of imperialism's aggressive preparations is intentionally side-stepped by silence.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have repeatedly put forth the suggestion of the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc and, as a first step, the elimination of their military organizations. However, all these proposals are stubbornly ignored by the NATO leadership. As regards the right-wing socialist press, it either remained silent about them or declared them to be "propaganda actions." And if some parties of "democratic socialism" now come forth in support of the North Atlantic bloc and persistently continue to spread the illusion of its "defensive" nature, the class roots of such a political position are completely obvious.

As formerly, a number of parties of "democratic socialism" are being guided by the concept of "Atlantic solidarity" which proclaims the necessity for the military-political unification of the Western capitalist countries on an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist basis. But, in supporting NATO and participating in the activity of this aggressive bloc headed by the United States, the leaders of some of the ruling West European social democratic parties thereby unambiguously orient themselves on an alliance with American imperialism. It is namely in the United States with its military power that they see the main and decisive force for the "defense of the free world," in other words, the world capitalist system. At times criticizing various aspects of Washington's foreign policy, the right-wing socialist leaders at the same time invariably support the essence of this policy--the anticommunist and anti-Soviet direction, close their eyes to its aggressive nature, and support the maintenance of American troops and military bases in Europe.

The leaders of international social democracy assert that they are supporters of peace and disarmament. However, at one time V. I. Lenin pointed out: "Outside the connection with the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat, the struggle for peace is only a pacifist phrase of the bourgeois who are sentimental or deceiving the people" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 27, p 33). The struggle for peace and international security is consistent and effective only when it is inseparably linked with the struggle against imperialism, against its policy and ideology.

In trying to countervail the thrust toward unity of actions in the struggle against the aggressive foreign-policy course of the United States and NATO's dangerous plans which is growing among the masses, the leaders of right-wing social democracy are striving to prevent joint actions with communists and with progressive left-wing and antimilitarist forces. For this purpose, some of these leaders place responsibility for the intensification of international tension not only on the United States, but also on the Soviet Union while others, despite obvious facts, ascribe guilt for the deterioration of the political climate on our planet to the socialist countries and, first of all, to the USSR. But, as is known, the myth of the "Soviet military threat" is engendered not by a real threat, but especially by class reasons which determine the attitude of the bosses of the capitalist world toward real socialism.

Military detente and disarmament are the central problem in ensuring a strong and just peace. A special resolution on disarmament which was adopted at the session of the Socialist International bureau which took place in Paris in September 1981 contains a call to halt the arms race. However, this call, unfortunately, for the most part is not reinforced by real steps in the field of practical policy, and some of the political actions of parties which make up the Socialist International directly contradict their declarations in favor of peace, detente, and disarmament.

Right-wing socialist figures are taking an active part in an ideological "crusade" of reaction against communism and are attaining the infiltration of ideas of "democratic socialism" into the communist movement and into the communist parties of the capitalist countries, in so doing striving to be supported by revisionist and nationalist elements and by supporters of so-called "Eurocommunism." The concepts and myths of "democratic socialism" are widely used by the mass media of the imperialist states in "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries which is directed toward undermining their political system, compromising foreign and domestic policy, and weakening the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the socialist commonwealth.

Often the leaders of right-wing social democracy join in anti-Soviet, antisocialist ideological subversion and imperialism's subversive actions. Under the false slogan of "the defense of human rights," they have undertaken repeated attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. Right-wing social democracy conducted an open campaign of support for revisionist and antisocialist forces during the counterrevolutionary uprising in Hungary in 1956 and in the course of events in Czechoslovakia in 1968. It is also conducting such a campaign now, in the period of the crisis situation which has recently arisen in Poland. As is known, antisocialist elements in the Polish People's Republic, taking up a number of slogans and concepts of bourgeois and opportunistic ideology, tried and are trying to turn the course of events into a counterrevolutionary channel with the support of foreign forces.

Fundamental disagreements on the essential problems of contemporaneity exist between Marxist-Leninists and social democrats. However, ideological disagreements should not serve as an obstacle to joint actions against the forces of reaction and war. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union actively supports all undertakings which serve the cause of peace and democracy. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the importance of collaboration with social democrats, with trade unions, with religious

circles, and with all democratic, peace-loving forces in questions of preventing war and strengthening peace under conditions of the present complication of the international situation.

In the course of a talk with representatives of the Socialist International's Consultative Council which took place 3 February of this year in Moscow, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union intends the consistent implementation of the line approved by the 26th CPSU Congress in relations with the Socialist International and with the parties which make it up in which it sees an extremely influential socio-political force. This is the line of dialog and collaboration. There still are many reserves to expand collaboration in the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen detente.

Life confirms again and again the urgency of the Lenin propositions concerning the necessity for an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and against all forms of opportunism. Social reformism is the main conductor of bourgeois influence on the working class in the developed capitalist countries and the most important ideological and political support of the bourgeoisie within the worker movement. Therefore, criticism of the ideology of "democratic socialism," which is striving to halt the process of the revolutionary renewal of peace and inhibit the forward movement of mankind, remains the most urgent task of Marxist-Leninist parties.

Marxist-Leninists firmly and consistently defend the principles of scientific communism. The workers of the socialist countries are not shut off from the world of capitalism and bourgeois ideology by an insurmountable wall, by an "iron curtain," to use the terminology of our foes. It is for this very reason that the CPSU is devoting special attention to the improvement of all ideological work, bringing up the Soviet people and the men of the Soviet Armed Forces in a spirit of loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, and to the molding in them of firm communist conviction and implacability with respect to any variety of anti-Marxist, antisocialist ideology which is hostile toward us.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

REVIEW OF BOOK ON GERMAN PEACE-SEEKING INTRIGUES IN 1944-1945

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[Review by Capt 1st Rank A. Ivanov of book "Uzhe ne sekretno" [No Longer Secret] by G. L. Rozanov, Politizdat, Moscow, 1981, 224 pages]

[Text] By the summer of 1944, the situation of Hitlerite Germany had become virtually hopeless. After the crushing defeat of the fascists at Stalingrad and on the Kursk Bulge its military defeat caused no doubt in anyone. The situation was also well understood by the actual leaders of Germany--the bosses of the military-industrial concerns and the monopolists who opened Hitler's path to power. It was namely they who had a plan at this time: to enter into an agreement with the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, avoid unconditional surrender and thereby retain the riches plundered on the occupied territories, avoid responsibility for crimes committed and, finally, preserve the reactionary state system under a new mask.

At the same time, it was obvious that the American and English people would not permit their representatives to undertake any talks with Hitler, that murderer and butcher of millions of people. What is more, they would not permit this to be done behind the back of their ally who bore the main burden of the war--the Soviet Union. This is why the monopolist and militarist circles of Germany decided to sacrifice Hitler. Eliminating him, they hoped to create the appearance of "democratization" of the country and thereby open the road to an agreement with the German imperialists for the ruling circles of the United States and Britain. All this is related in detail in the book by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Rozanov, "No Longer Secret," which was published in the Politizdat. General Beck, a prominent representative of the Prussian military clique, was contemplated as the head of state. It was intended to replace the raving Fuehrer in the post of Reich Chancellor by Karl Goerdeler, a trusted person of the owner of the biggest electrotechnical concern, R. Bosch, and brother of the chairman of the Supervisory Council of "I. G. Farben-industrie."

The German monopolies and the "July 20 plotters" (this is what it is customary to call the participants in the unsuccessful assassination attempt against Hitler on 20 July 1944 in Western historical literature) sent by them formulated their foreign policy goals and plans for the postwar organization of the world in a number of documents. They were transmitted to Britain through the Swedish banker J. Wallenberg,

and to the Government of the United States through A. Dulles who was in Switzerland from 1942.

The author tells in detail about the demands of the German monopolists. If they succeeded in making a secret agreement with Western reactionary circles, they would agree to the withdrawal of German troops from the occupied territories of the European countries and to "abandon" the acquisition of colonies. As compensation, the German imperialists demanded a free hand in the East: recognition of the seizure of Austria, the western part of Czechoslovakia, the western regions of Poland, and even the Lithuanian port of Klaypeda. The basis of all these "peace plans" was the most impudent speculation on the anti-Soviet attitudes of the reactionary figures of the Western powers and intimidating them with the threat of communism. The schemers hoped that the anti-Soviet monopolistic circles of the Western powers, together with reactionary politicians, would stimulate the governments of these countries to break up the anti-Hitler coalition.

The book presents the contents of documents, previously unknown to the broad public, from the archives of the Hitler favorite, Field Marshal Rommel. It turns out that the "July 20 plotters" had tried to sway Rommel and other generals who commanded troops in the West to their side. It was proposed to them that they practically implement the plan of the plotters--to stop the struggle against the Anglo-American troops and open the road to the East so that they could occupy Germany as quickly as possible. At the same time, it was envisaged that the front would be held against the Soviet troops. The plotters hoped that the British and Americans would be the first to reach the Koenigsberg-Prague-Vienna-Budapest line which, despite the decisions of the Teheran Conference and other agreements, would permit the reactionary circles of the West to preserve reactionary political regimes not only in Germany, but also in Central and Eastern Europe.

It is with interest that the readers become acquainted with the facts of attempts to save the Third Reich from catastrophe which were undertaken by the Nazi leadership. In April 1944, on the direct instructions of Hitler, Goebbels prepared a memorandum. In particular, it was noted in it: "the time has come when Germany is exhausting its strength" and "in the interests of Western civilization it is necessary to reach peace with the Anglo-Americans." The basis of all these plans was the illusory idea of the inevitability of the collapse of the anti-Hitler coalition in the most immediate future. The Hitlerite leaders placed special hopes, and not without grounds, on pro-fascist circles of the United States who had organized hit-and-run attacks on the policy of President Roosevelt. In which regard, the fascist leadership did not passively await the development of events but tried to interfere in them actively. Hitler and his retinue planned to launch a strong blow on the Western front and thereby force the British and Americans to enter into separate talks with them. At the same time, reactionary circles of the Western powers were blackmailed by the "Soviet threat," "the communist danger to Europe," and so forth. Isn't it true that these expressions are familiar in our time?!

Evidently, many readers have heard of the "secret weapon" which the Hitlerites intended to employ at the concluding stage of the war and, with its use, to radically change the situation in their favor. Goebbels' propaganda department was especially zealous in this regard. On the basis of archive documents, the author of the book proves convincingly: The Hitlerite leaders placed all their hopes on an anti-Soviet deal with the Western powers at the table of diplomatic talks. And this was their "secret weapon."

An important place in the book is devoted to the two-handed policy of the Western powers. At the Crimean Conference in 1945, the leaders of the three allied powers agreed on the procedure for the forced accomplishment of the conditions on Hitlerite Germany's unconditional surrender and outlined the beginning of a coordinated policy with regard to it, the basis of which was formed by the principles of democratization and demilitarization. And nevertheless, in the following months of 1945 not only reactionary politicians but also prominent military and political figures of the United States and Great Britain willingly undertook secret separate talks with the rulers of fascist Germany.

The book tells in detail of how, at the beginning of 1945, the loyal Hitlerite toady Field Marshal Keitel, on the instructions of Hitler, actually entered into talks with the commander of Allied troops in Western Europe, General D. Eisenhower, and his deputy, British Field Marshal B. Montgomery. Keitel offered to conclude an armistice of 100 days on the Western front, which would permit the Wehrmacht to concentrate all available forces against the Soviet Army and to attempt to inflict "defeat on it between the Visla and the Oder." Not surprisingly, Montgomery agreed to this suggestion, posing the condition that the Germans permit the Anglo-American troops to capture the territory of France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg, which they occupied without battle.... The Hitlerites rejected this suggestion, but the talk about conditions for a temporary armistice continued. Only the interference of the Soviet command, which had learned of the separate contacts, interrupted the shameful bargaining.

One of the chapters of the book is devoted to Hitlerite diplomatic actions which were known as "Mission Wolff." G. Rozanov tells in detail about Karl Wolff who enjoyed the great confidence of Himmler and Hitler. The reason for the confidence is simple: Wolff distributed many millions of marks with which the biggest monopolies and banks subsidized the SS. Actually, Wolff was a trusted person of the monopolies with Himmler and the Fuehrer himself. When the aggressive Hitlerite plans failed, the monopolies began to use Wolff to establish direct contacts with the Western powers. In February 1945, he made contact with A. Dulles. Their first meeting took place in Zurich on 8 March 1945 in the secret apartment of the American consulate-general.

Behind the back of the Soviet Union the inveterate Hitlerite and the representative of American imperialism managed to negotiate about much. In particular, about how the Allies would abandon the planned offensive on the Italian front and the Germans would not begin to destroy the industry in Northern Italy. After cessation of combat operations there, the German troops would be given the opportunity to evacuate to Germany freely where they could be used against our troops. In addition to Dulles, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the American 5th Army, Major General L. Lemnitzer, and the British General T. Airey took part in the talks.

However, this time the back-stage deal did not take place, either. The Soviet government learned about the talks. It took a position based on principle and forced the governments of the United States and Great Britain to issue instructions to break off the talks. But nevertheless, Churchill persistently sought from Roosevelt the continuation of the machinations behind the back of the USSR. But the President of the United States did not go for this. At that time the Americans did not want to spoil relations with our country because they were interested in the active participation of Soviet troops in the war against Japan, on which there had been agreement at the Crimean Conference.

It is with great interest that the readers will read the chapters "The SS in Action" and "The Agony of Hitlerite Diplomacy." Based on previously unknown documents, the author tells of how Himmler, one of the ringleaders of the Hitlerite regime, tried to save his skin from impartial justice. The book tells in detail of his talks with an emissary of international Zionist organizations Mazur, the vice president of the Swedish Red Cross Bernadotte, and others. They had one goal: to try to drive a wedge into the anti-Hitler coalition and capitulate to the West in order to continue the struggle against the successfully advancing Soviet Army.

The readers will draw much that is useful for themselves from the chapter, "Admiral Doenitz' Twenty-Three Days of Diplomacy." Comparatively little has been written about Hitler's successor. It is not without interest that it was namely the German monopolies, for whom Speer and Schwerin von Krosigk came forth, which demanded that Hitler name as his successor not some one of the Nazi bonzes, but namely Admiral Doenitz who enjoyed great influence in the armed forces. The author stresses that Doenitz was not only practical, but was closely linked with the financial-industrial elite of German imperialism by kindred ties. Admiral Doenitz used the three weeks during which he was the head of Germany to continue the same policy: to try to cause a split in the anti-Hitler coalition and surrender to the Americans and the British, continuing resistance to the Soviet troops.

As is known, the statement of Germany's unconditional surrender was signed on 9 May. Nevertheless, in Flensburg where the Doenitz clique had established itself everything remained unchanged. Flags with the swastika fluttered on the streets and armed SS marched. Doenitz and his associates tried to prove by any means that only Hitler and his stooges bore responsibility for defeat. In this way he tried to rehabilitate the beaten fascist military clique, the organizers of aggression against the European peoples. After the unconditional surrender, attempts were also made to preserve the "government" as the only "legal" one for all Germany. It is completely clear that the "Doenitz government" could exist for three weeks only thanks to the support of the reactionary circles of the United States and Great Britain. And decisive measures of the Soviet government were again required for Doenitz and his "government" to be arrested on 23 May 1945 and sent to prison.

The experience of the last months and weeks of World War II teach us the necessity for the highest vigilance toward the intrigues of the most aggressive circles of contemporary imperialism. Through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, the international situation in the world is severely strained. Militant circles of the West have set their course toward undermining the military-strategic balance which has been formed and are striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Much is again being adopted from the arsenal of insidious procedures and methods of Nazi diplomacy by those who are fostering plans to unleash a new war against the Soviet Union.

The book "No Longer Secret" proves convincingly that the fundamental interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace and the security of peoples require that the leading circles of the Western countries organize relations with our country and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth on the basis of mutual respect for the interests and equal security of the sides and the firm implementation of agreements which have been signed and obligations assumed.

The work of Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Rozanov unquestionably will be read with great interest by commanders and political officers, propagandists, and agitators of the Soviet Armed Forces. In it they will get many facts for work on indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of high political vigilance.

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